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Mr. Man:

WHEN YOU have decided to delay no longer the purchase of your Spring Suit—bear in mind that we are ready to make the effort easy with a broad stock of the latest, best and most attractive styles—each the skillful production of an expert tailor—constructed on the made-to-measure lines, but ready to wear at a moment's notice.

Popular Suits at Popular Prices

\$10 to \$25

We are sole agents in Richmond for Hyde-grade Manchester Galatea Wash Suits. Wash Best. Wear Best.

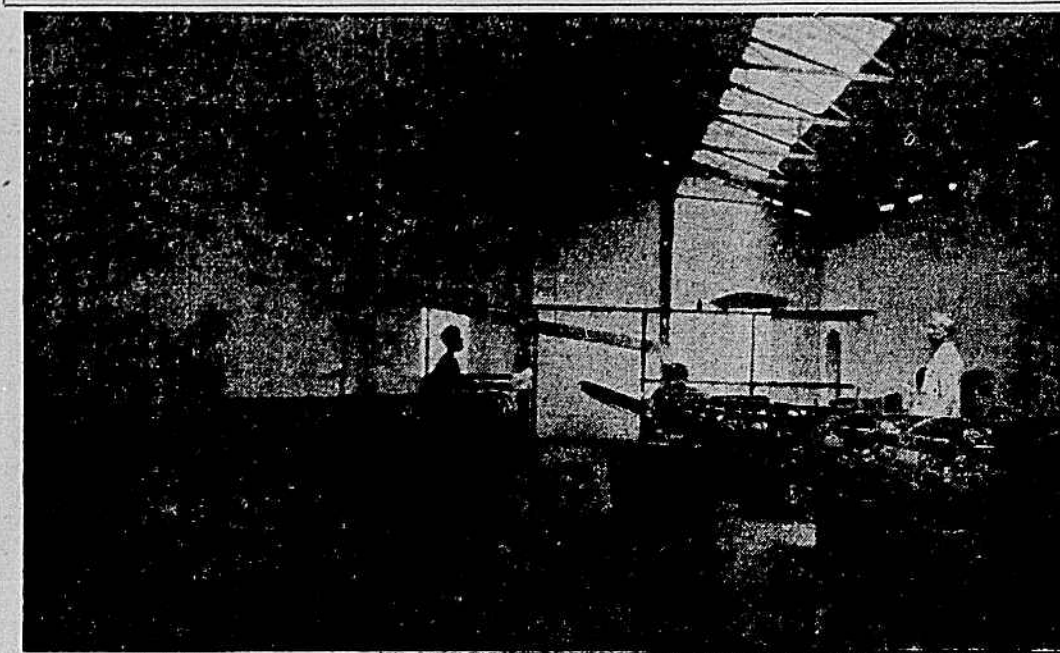
Cash
Makes
Possible

THE GLOBE
BROAD AND SEVENTH STS.

The
Splendid
Values



IN THE COTTON FIELDS OF UGANDA



These modern cotton gins are near the source of the Nile. The establishments cover one-eighth of an acre.

COTTON GROWS AT SOURCE OF NILE

(Continued From First Page.)

This same company has recently purchased a location under Ruffin falls, at the head of Napoleon gulf, where the Nile flows out of Lake Victoria. The falls are such that they will furnish a big electric power, and it is the intention to build ginning mills and cotton factories there which will be run by the Nile at its source.

A Modern Cotton Gin in Africa. While I was in Omdurman, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, which lies on the Nile fifteen hundred miles or so north of here, I saw half-naked negro



"THE PLANTS WERE HIGHER THAN MY HEAD."

women sitting flat on the ground taking the seeds out of the cotton with little gins run by hand. The gins were like clothes wringers. The lint passed through rolls of burlap and was as soft as snow. The work went on as slowly as in the United States before Eli Whitney invented his gin. The ginning establishment here has as up-to-date machinery as any in our Southern States. It is a building of sun-dried brick covering perhaps one-

eighth of an acre. It is of two stories, and the gins are on the second floor, so arranged that the cotton can be wheeled in and the lint dropped down below.

Right near the ginning rooms are the warehouses. These are now five in number. They are seventy-five feet long and thirty feet wide, and have on hand about 2,000,000 pounds of seed cotton ready for ginning. All this came in within the past few months, and the cotton is now arriving by the hundreds of bags every day.

All brought in on the head. While at the factory I saw scores of natives trotting along with great bags of cotton on their heads, and wherever I go I pass men bringing in the stuff in this way. It is put up in banana bark and bound over and over with banana fibres, so that it cannot fall out during the carrying. Each bale weighs about seventy pounds, and this is a good load for a native. The men who bring it in are usually dressed in bark cloth, but some of them wear American or American cotton sheeting, which is popular here in Uganda.

When the cotton arrives at the warehouses it is weighed, and the man is paid in rupees, or in strings of cowry shells, about 2 cents a pound. The amount of 2 cents constitutes his reward for planting and harvesting the crop. In addition to bringing it for him on his head to the factory, I am told the pay is considered small even among the natives, who work for

wages as long as a dollar a month, and that there will have to be a raise in the price, or but little more will be planted. It is also whispered that the chiefs are getting a rake-off from the Uganda Company, Limited, and that is now the reason for the natives to sow cotton. So far the people have but little idea of intensive cultivation of any kind, and the cotton grown is the result of nature rather than work.

Just outside these warehouses I took a snapshot at a score or so of natives who had just sold their cotton. Each had a lot of cowry shells in his hands, and they were chatting and planning what they would buy with their money at the Hindoo stores of Kampala.

Cotton Planting Growing. I am told that as soon as the price is increased the number of natives planting cotton will rapidly grow. The amount sold last year was five or six times that of the year before, and twelve times as much was raised in 1905 as in 1904. All the cotton so far grown is from American seed, the wild cotton having a coarse fibre with many large seeds in each boll. Egyptian cotton is now being tried, but so far it has not proved to be as suitable to this climate and soil as the American upland. The government itself is aiding in the movement by distributing seeds. It has also put in hand gins in different parts of the country, and baling presses for public use.

While at this factory I went through the mud houses which have been erected for the men, and more especially for the Hindoo clerks, connected with the business. They are rude one-story affairs, and do not compare in comfort with the homes of our factory people of the South.

Just outside the ginning establishment a score of natives were making bricks. The clay looks to be good, though it came from the hills of the white ants. It lay in a pile on the ground, and men and women, dressed in bark cloth, squatted about it pound- ing the clod into dust with clubs. In a pool nearby another gang of natives was mixing the dust and water together making the mud out of which the bricks are molded. The men were naked almost to the waist, and they tramped up and down in the mud to knead it for the bricks.

Africa as a cotton Continent.

The experiments going on as to cotton here are representative of others now being tried in the various parts of Africa. I have already written of the cotton possibilities of the Sudan. They are enormous, and the cotton now being raised about Khartoum is equal in quality to the best of that produced on the delta of the Nile. In British East Africa the authorities are attempting to raise cotton, and several successful plantations have been set out in South Africa. I understand that the Germans are doing considerable in the same line, not only between here and Lake Tanganyika, but also along the coast in the vicinity of Zanzibar, and that they are already producing thousands of bales of lint per year. They have raised as much as five hundred bales in a year on their little plantations in Togoland, on the Gulf of Guinea, and they have sown cotton in the Kamerun and in Southwest Africa.

The Italians are attempting the same in Eritrea, the littoral strip of territory which they own along the Red Sea. So far their success has been small.

As to the French, they have done practically nothing in cotton in Africa as yet. The Belgians are making experiments throughout the Congo valley, where they have plantations managed by Americans from Texas. They are using American seed, and the cotton grown is of excellent quality.

The British have an organization known as the British Cotton Growing Association, which is backing many of the experiments in the English colonies. That organization has a capital of \$1,000,000, and the plantations here and there are now producing something like a half million dollars' worth of cotton a year. Some of its best work is being done in West Africa, and especially in Nigeria. There are also ginning establishments at Lagos, which take care of the cotton grown near the coast. I understand that there are thirty or forty thousand acres there in a fairly good state of cultivation.

Plants Which Produce Silk.

It seems like a fairy story when I say that there are plants out here in Africa which produce fibres which may possibly be made into silk as good as any spun by the silk worm. I am told that this is the case. My informant is Mr. R. T. Paske-Smith, the assistant collector at Kampala, who was formerly stationed away off in the interior of Uganda. He says that he found there a plant which he thinks might be used for silk manufacture. Said he:

"I saw many of these plants growing wild. They reach a height of five or six feet, and bear a fruit shaped like the cotton boll, but much larger. I should say that the average fruit is as big around as a man's fist. These bolls have a silky fibre three or four inches long. It looks somewhat like cotton, but it is far more soft, feecy and glossy. The fibre is wrapped around the seeds."

During my stay there I gathered a lot of the wild seeds and picked off the lint. I then sowed them in about half an acre of well-prepared ground. They grew rapidly without further cultivation, and when they matured I collected a little bag of the silk lint in the seed and sent it to the authorities at Entebbe, could not inform me. I was of the plant to Archdeacon Walker, the head of the English Church Mission Society of Uganda. He said he knew it well, and agreed with me that it might be valuable. I collected some of the fibre and stuffed a sofa pillow. It was as soft as down.

What is the name of this fibre, Mr. Paske-Smith? I asked.

"I do not know what it is called botanically, or that it is mentioned in any botany. The natives call it Mumbo."

More About Bark Cloth.

And this leads me to write again about the wonderful bark cloth which is produced by almost every native family, and which until recently formed about the only clothing worn by the million-odd people of the kingdom of Uganda. It is used in other countries as well, and the natives of German East Africa raise it as to the bark cloth. There are several varieties of trees here which produce it, the favorite being a fig tree which grows to a height of twenty feet, and from which bark strips can be taken which average six feet in width and ten feet in length. The fibres of this bark are interwoven like cloth. It is a wonderfully strong material, and is treated by the natives is almost as soft as velvet. It is sown into durable clothing. Some of this cloth was shipped to Kampala about a year ago, but so far no record as to its final disposition has been received. The amount sent was 2,500 sheets, a similar shipment being made at the same time to London. The bark cloth make a very fine paper if it were ground, but whether it can be used as a weaving material for cloth is another question. At present the only demand for it is among the natives.

The Forests of Uganda.

I have just had a talk with Dr. Christy, an Englishman, who has a large concession of woodland running along the Nile, where the natives never fells out of Lake Victoria. The tract embraces about 150 square miles, and it is so situated that the timber could be thrown into the river and floated down to Kampala, and so to certain falls of the Nile between Nimul and Gondokoro. As it is, the chief market will probably be for the timber, and the natives will be some of them four and five miles in diameter. They are perfectly straight, running up to a great distance with-

out a branch. We have a species of wood that resembles oak, and we have much hard wood, some of which will almost resist the blows of an ax. We expect to do a great deal with that wood, because it resists the attacks of the white ants, and we can therefore sell it for railroad ties. We have now orders for 300,000 ties, and we have three different varieties of ant-proof wood from which we can supply them."

Rubber in Uganda. "How about your rubber possibilities, Dr. Christy?" I asked.

17c Golf
Suitsings,
white ground,
black stripes,
12 1/2 c

Julius Sytle's Sons 25c
Cotton Voile
all colors,
16 1/2 c

The charm of noteworthy newness of these handsome wash fabrics is further enhanced by their uniformly low prices—prominently characteristic of this store—which permit one and all to gratify their desire for the possession of these beautiful fabrics. Come to-morrow and spend a very pleasant half hour or so making their acquaintance.

\$3.50 Black Taffeta Waist, fastened in back, front all embroidered and hemstitched elbow sleeves, hemstitched cuffs, \$5.50 kind, for \$3.50.	Shirts, 50c Well made, full length, with but- ton holes well worked, good pearl buttons, extra full cush- ion neck band, attached cuffs, \$1.00 value.	29c yd. Dress Goods 37 inches wide; sold at 50c yard; white grounds with pencil stripes and checks.	Old Glory Longcloth 10 yards to piece, chamois finish.	\$17 Men's Blue Serge Suits, All-wool, well made, with bar- netting; special price, this sea- son's styles— \$8.89	Men's Suits, \$6.89 Well made; never sold less than \$12.50; all this season's styles; all sizes.
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Special Sale Men's Trousers

Hundreds of Pairs Involved
• **\$4.00 MEN'S PANTS, \$2.50.**
Well made, side buckle straps,
light and dark colors; some with
cuff buttons.
• **\$5.00 MEN'S PANTS, \$3.50.**
Great bargain are these. Large
variety of patterns to select from.
• **\$9.00 MEN'S PANTS, \$5.00.**
You can't afford to miss this op-
portunity. Come and see for your-
self.
• **75c WINDOW SHADES, 50c.**
In very best of material, 6 and 9
feet long, in all shades of green,
with best roller and fixtures com-
plete.

BASEMENT BARGAINS.
• **75c Full Size Sheets, 50c.**
• **15c Pillow Cases, 12 1/2c.**
• **Androscoquin Cotton, 8c.**
• **Best made Apron Gingham, 7c.**

10c UNBLEACHED COTTON, 5 1/2c.
Heavy round thread, perfect and
smooth; all you wish at the price,
5 1/2c.

35c UNBLEACHED SHEETING, 25c.
Full 10-4 Unbleached Sheeting,
perfect in every way; as long as it
lasts, 25c yard.

17c FIGURED DENIM, 12 1/2c YARD.
36 inches wide, neat figures and
perfect in coloring; for box and
furniture covering, at 12 1/2c yard.
Silkline, best grade, 10 1/2c yard.

35c BLEACHED SHEETING, 25c.
The well-known brand of Lock-
wood, 2 1/2 yards wide, to go at the
special price, 25c.

BIG SILK BARGAINS.
• **36-inch Black Taffeta Silk, spe-
cial, \$1.00 yard.**
• **75c BAR CHIFFON MOUSSELINE, 45c YARD.**

27 inches wide; in big demand
for waists; come in exquisite
shades of brown, blue, lavender,
old rose, black and white; all
colors, 45c yard.

75c TAFFETA SILK, 50c YARD.
Early shoppers will get benefit of
this special, as there are only 500
yards to be sold at the price.
• **18 inches wide All-Silk Chiffon,
finished with deep glossy lustre.**

\$2.00 TAFFETA, \$1.10 YARD.
Every yard guaranteed to give
perfect satisfaction. Heavy Rus-
sian Quality. Full Yard Wide Kid-
Finished Silk, sells \$2.00 yard in
other stores; as long as it lasts,
\$1.10.

NEW SPRING HOSIERY.
Ladies' Plain Black Silk Lisle
Hose, 75c.
Ladies' Plain Gauze Lisle Hose,
in pink, red, lavender, green, tan
and black, 50c.
Ladies' Plain Lisle Hose, in black
and tan, 37 1/2c.
Ladies' Plain Lisle Black and Tan
Hose, 25c.

Boys' and Girls' Cadet Hose, in
three different weights; price, 25c.
Children's Plain Socks, in tan,
black and white, 12 1/2c a pair.
Children's Lace Socks, in light
blue, pink, red, black and white, 15c.

NEW NETS FOR WAISTS AND DRESSES.
Plain and Dotted Fillet Nets, in
cream and ecru, 44 and 48 inches
wide, 86c yard.
Plain Nets, in white, cream, ivory,
ecru, 2 yards wide, 75c and \$1.00
yard.

Black Flowered Nets, beautiful
patterns, 40 and 42 inches wide,
White and Ecru Allover Nets at
60c yard.
Allover Irish Point Yoking at
\$2.10 and \$2.20 a yard.

Cream and White Point de Spirit,
42 inches wide, only 60c yard.

BLACK AND WHITE THIN MATERIAL FOR WAISTS AND DRESSES.
Black India Linen, regular 15c
quality; special, 12 1/2c.
Black Batiste, 20c quality, 10 1/2c-3c.
Children's Bonnets of tuckered nain-
sook, with high double ruffle of em-
broidery, finished with ruffle of lace,
\$2.48.

APRONS.
Nurses' Aprons of India linen,
with hemstitched bib and strings,
35c.
Nurses' Aprons of India linen,
extra full, bib and bretelles of em-
broidery, wide hemstitched strings,
50c.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' DRESSES.
• **\$1.69 Child's Short White India
Linen Dresses, made with round
yoke of embroidery, finished with
ruffle of nainsook around yoke and
skirt, at \$1.48.**
• **\$1.50 Infant's Long Nainsook
Dress, strictly hand made, neat and
dainty, 98c.**
• **75c Ladies' and Misses' Straw
Sailors, 48c.**

CHILDREN'S PIQUE COATS.
Child's White Pique Reefer, with
sailor collar, trimmed in medal
linen and insertion, edged with
ruffle of embroidery, at \$1.50.
Child's Long Pique Coats, with
deep round collar, trimmed with
ruffle of embroidery, \$2.75.

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R. L. Barnes Safe & Lock Co.
Manufacturers of High-Grade Standard
Safes and Vaults.
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Two railway lines competing for freight. Splendid opportunities here for cotton mills, cotton-seed oil mills, peanut factories, furniture factories, wagon, carriage and buggy factories, barrel and box factories, and all manner of wood-working establishments. Complete system of water works, with ample protection against fire. For information, address THE EMPORIA BOARD OF TRADE, Emporia, Va.

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life of about forty years. A tree is ready for tapping at about five years of age, so that we expect to get an income for thirty-five years out of every tree. In a short time our property will be a great rubber farm yielding a vast crop every year."

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